(vii) The contractor will pay tax at the rate of fifty per cent on its profits.

(viii) ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.

(ix) The entire data acquired by the foreign company will be available to ONGC.

(x) The assets acquired for permanent use in Petroleum Operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil companies, without any further payment by ONGC.

Efforts of the foreign oil companies would supplement the exploration efforts of ONGC/OIL. While demarcating the blocks for offer to foreign oil companies, certain areas where ONGC expected to carry on its activities were not offered.

It is too early to assess the prospectiveness of these blocks.

Manufacture of jelly filled telecommunication cables

696. SHRI M. K. KADHARSHA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies in India which manufacture Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables;

(b) whether these companies are able to fulfil the demand of the country;

(c) if so what are the reasons that Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables are still being imported in spite of the fact that the indigenous manufacturers are in a position to meet the entire demand of the country; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to stop the import of these cables?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a)

1. M/s Hindustan Cables Ltd.
2. M/s Finolex Cables Ltd.
3. M/s Vindhya Telelinks Ltd.
4. M/s UPCOM Cables Ltd.
5. M/s Karnataka Tele Cables Ltd.
6. M/s Delton Cables Ltd.

A few more production units are in various stages of being set up.

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of the (b) above.

(d) The production capacity in the country is being increased by grant of licenses for new units and for expansion of existing units.

697. [*Transferred to the 8th March, 1988*]

Factors responsible for power shortage

698. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement which appeared in the HINDUSTAN TIMES of 25th January, 1988 wherein the Chairman PSEB has blamed a part of the power shortage in the country to the delays caused in the supply of the equipments by BHEL and tendency of the Central Government bodies and public sector undertakings to make money at the cost of State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present shortage of power is mainly due to shortfall in hydel generation as a result of low reservoir levels and increase in demand from the agricultural sector. Delays in completion of power projects also contribute to loss of generation. Such delays rae due to several factors which include delay in supply of equipment by the suppliers including

BHEL. The supply of equipment by BHEL to various power projects is being regularly monitored by the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power. Wherever there are delays they are brought to the notice of BHEL from time to time to expedite the supplies. The concerned Department is also apprised of the matter. Generally, the cost of equipment is settled between the purchaser and the equipment supplier by mutual discussion and negotiations. It is not true that Central Government Undertakings make money at the cost of State Electricity Boards.

Shortage of Energy

699. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of energy in the country;

(b) if so, what is the estimated production and demand of energy of each State at present; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to formulate any scheme to meet the requirements of energy of the country and is so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) During the period April, 1987—January, 1988, there was an overall power shortage in country to the extent of 11.1 per cent mainly due to shortfall in hydro generation on account of low reservoir levels. Details showing the requirement, availability and shortage of power in various states in the country during this period are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(c) A Contingency Plan was formulated and implemented to increase thermal generation, which is expected to exceed the target in the current year by about 5 Billion Units. In January, 1988, the overall target of power generation was also exceeded, even though there was substantial shortfall in hydro generation. The steps taken by the Government to increase the availability of power include expediting the commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures. Further, the non-conventional sources of energy including biogas, biomass, solar energy and wind energy are also being harnessed to meet the increasing demand of energy.

Statement

Actual Power Supply Position for April 87—January 88

(Figures in MU net)

Region/State/System	April 1987—January 1988			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
Chandigarh	358	357	1	0.3
Delhi	5463	5371	92	1.7
Haryana	5932	5128	804	13.6
Himachal Pradesh	888	883		0.6